



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/86
28 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE AND ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Item 68 of the preliminary list*

CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE
NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Letter dated 22 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of
China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you, in English and Chinese, the statement of the Chinese Government on the security assurance to Kazakhstan, issued on 8 February 1995.

I would be grateful if you could make arrangements to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 68 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) LI Zhaoxing
Permanent Representative

* A/50/50.

Annex

STATEMENT OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ON SECURITY ASSURANCE
TO KAZAKHSTAN DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1995

China fully understands the desire of Kazakhstan for security assurance. The Chinese Government has unconditionally undertaken not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones. This long-standing principled position also applies to Kazakhstan. The Chinese Government urges all other nuclear-weapon States to undertake the same commitment so as to enhance the security of all non-nuclear-weapon States, including Kazakhstan.

Abiding by the spirit of the Sino-Kazakhstani joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations in January 1992, the Sino-Kazakhstani joint communiqué of February 1992 and the joint statement on the bases of Sino-Kazakhstani friendly relations of October 1993, China respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kazakhstan and stands ready to develop further the Sino-Kazakhstani friendly relations of cooperation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/87
27 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Fiftieth session
Item 70 of the preliminary list*

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Letter dated 23 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of
Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that on 10 February 1995 the Argentine Republic deposited in Washington the instrument of accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the same connection, it deposited an instrument in London on 17 February and a similar deposit is scheduled to be made in Moscow in the near future.

Argentina's accession to this Treaty marks the culmination of a process which was initiated over a decade ago and given new impetus in 1990 with the Declaration of Foz de Iguazú on a Brazilian-Argentine Common Nuclear Policy.

That initiative was followed by the establishment of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) and the entry into force of the Agreement on Full-Scope Safeguards signed by Argentina, Brazil, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and ABACC.

Furthermore, the fact that the Treaty of Tlatelolco entered into force for Argentina, Brazil and Chile in 1994, has contributed considerably to the consolidation of the regime it establishes.

Argentina believes that its accession to an instrument of such great significance as the Treaty on Non-Proliferation and the expected indefinite extension of that instrument represent a significant step in its foreign policy, which places great emphasis on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

* A/50/50.



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I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 70 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Emilio G. CARDENAS
Permanent Representative



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/88
S/1995/167
1 March 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 44 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 1 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative
of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter from H.E. Mr. Fares Boueiz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon, addressed to you, concerning the ongoing Israeli naval blockade of the southern port cities of Lebanon and the continuous Israeli aggression against Lebanon and its citizens.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be distributed urgently as an official document of the General Assembly under item 44 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/50/50.



ANNEX

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lebanon
addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

I have the honour to inform you that Israel's naval blockade of the city of Tyre has now spread to all port cities of southern Lebanon, affecting Sarafand as well as Sidon and Damour. In addition, Israeli naval patrols are constantly to be found in Lebanese territorial waters, violating Lebanese sovereignty and preventing Lebanese fishermen from engaging in the fishing which is their sole livelihood.

This blockade is being accompanied daily by heavy artillery shelling and murderous air-raids which have resulted in numerous casualties among innocent civilians in southern Lebanon and in the western Bekaa and caused considerable material damage.

These mindless acts of aggression, which lack any justification, are occurring at a time when Israel is seeking to destabilize Lebanon and impede the return to normality and the reconstruction effort. They succeed in diverting attention from the fact that Israel is seeking to thwart the implementation of the Middle East peace process in accordance with the principles endorsed by Lebanon at the Madrid Conference.

We wish to stress that we are fully justified - and this is in the interest of all the parties concerned with peace - in wanting Lebanon to remain stable and to play an effective role in the peace process. Such a role can only be filled, however, if the Security Council implements its resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 508 (1982), which call for Israel to withdraw all its military forces forthwith and unconditionally from the Lebanese territory it occupies in southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa.

Accordingly, while we are expressing our gratitude for your unceasing support for our country's rights, we urge you to intensify the efforts you are making in your personal capacity, and we call upon the United Nations and the Security Council to take the necessary steps to ensure that the aforementioned resolutions are implemented in order that Israel might respect the territorial sovereignty of Lebanon on land and on sea, cease its daily attacks on innocent civilians in southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa and lift its naval blockade of Lebanese coastal ports.
